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Edward H. Harriman and Benjamin B. Odell.

The committee which the State has appointed to inquire into the conditions of the Equitable has chosen Mr. CHARLES E. HUGHES as its attorney-in-fact to conduct and guide its proceedings. He is considered a reputable gentleman, an able lawyer and a man inspired with a

decent concern for his self-respect. We can readily understand that this appointment is not a little grateful to Mesers. HARRIMAN and ODELL, than whom there are no two persons more deeply concerned in having the investigation of the affairs of the Equitable fully and fairly prosecuted. The character of the examiner, his personal remoteness from individual interest in the corpus delicti, his honorable professional ambition and his profound sense of his public duty-all these considerations should assure Mesers. HARRI-MAN and ODELL that their relation to the matter in band will receive just and adequate attention.

These gentlemen scarcely hoped that their strenuous efforts to bring about a legislative inquiry would be crowned with success. So many corrupt and powerful influences were arrayed against it, so severe was the pressure upon the Governor of the State and upon the whole Albany administration, that for Klong time it looked hopeless, and it seemed as if the infamy of the Equitable would go unscathed and a monumental defeat of justice ensue. The darkest hour, however, is that which precedes the dawn, and it was only when Mr. Opell had abandoned all faith and in a moment of despairing but brilliant strategy had notified Governor Higgins that he would withdraw his demand for a legislative inquiry, that that official consented to act. We may observe parenthetically that, conversant as we are with the circumstances more intimately concerned with this action on his part, nothing else that Governor HIGGINS has done has so excited our

respect and admiration. However, the committee is now in session and has chosen, not without hidicious aid, its legal adviser, and the memorable inquisition will presently begin. The danger for Messrs. HAR-RIMAN and ODELL is past, since it has become apparent that the investigation is to be thorough, frank and impartial, and that there is no longer the serious danger, as confessedly there that it might be onesided, unfair and partizan. In that case its effect would be to shield the guilty, pervert and distort the actions of innocent or relatively innocent persons, destroy reputations hitherto unsullied and achieve a gross and unparalleled abor-

Of course, the gravest concern of Mesers. HARRIMAN and ODELL was lest a malicious and corrupt inquiry, conducted under political and unprincipled influences, should misrepresent the relation in which both these gentlemen stood to the now celebrated Mercantile Trust Company loan of \$685,000. The latter had to far that it might not be made properly apparent what abominable influences were used to defraud and rob him of his property, while the former was convinced that his heroic and unselfish efforts on behalf of his friend would never be known, or, if revealed would be so distorted as to be unrecog-

tion of justice.

nizable. This injurious contingency is now happily averted, and nothing can intervene to save Mesars. HYDE and Associates from the full disclosure of their plot to do a foul wrong and gross injustice to Governor ODELL. But this is only one of a dozen instances

which will be brought into the light of day, and which will serve to show the nature of the forces which brought about the fall of the administration of the Equitable. It is a most strange if unedifying history. There was once a capable and successful but somewhat emotional burglar. He had packed up, one night, the silverware and other valuables in a sheet and was preparing to leave, when he discovered that the house was furiously afire. Giving an energetic slarm, he was the means of saving several lives and much valuable property. His subsequent conviction and imprisonment for housebreaking was something that he never could reconcile with his sense of justice. From this it would be ridiculous to argue that the public does not owe a debt to Mr. EDWARD H. LARRIMAN that it will never repay.

The Japanese Terms of Peace. Although the conditions of peace proposed on Thursday by the Japanese plenipotentiaries have not been made known officially, they are probably stated with substantial correctness in the despatches from Portsmouth. 'They cannot be deemed inordinate, and they are couched in a form studiously calculated to avoid wounding Russian susceptibilities. Before inspecting them we should point out that there is little ground for the assumption that Japan will first put forward a maximum demand which she does not expect to see accepted, withholding for a time the announce-

ment of her irreducible minimum. That

has not been her method of procedure.

The high chas Japanese is no bargainer.

L Shimonoseki Japan's representa-

tives declared once for all the terms on which they would bring the war with China to an end, and there is no reason to believe that they would have relaxed them but for the attempt to assassinate the Chinese plenipotentiary, LI HUNG-CHANG, and their chivalrous desire to atone for the outrage.' So, too, in the negotiations which preceded the outbreak of hostilities in February, 1904, the Mikado's advisers warned the St. Petersburg Government that the arrangements proposed by them with regard to Manchuria and Corea constituted the irreducible minimum of what Japan's vital interests and honor would compel her to require.

The first noteworthy feature of Japan's terms, if they are correctly reported, is the scrupulous avoidance of the word "indemnity." The Mikado's representatives say that their country should be reimbursed for the cost of the war, but they do not assume to designate the cost, leaving the amount of compensation to be determined later by the parties to the conference, after the Japanese expenditure shall have been exactly calculated. We know that up to the close of the last fiscal year Japan's outlay for war purposes fell a little short of \$676,000,000, to which would have to be added the expense since incurred and the cost of returning the soldiers in Manchuria to their homes. This is a moderate and a reasonable demand, compared with Germany's exaction of a billion dollars for the cost of a much shorter war. From the fact, moreover, that the precise sum to be paid by way of compensation is reserved for future discussion and agreement, it may be inferred that Japan desires an opportunity of making voluntary concessions and displaying generosity. The Court of Tokio showed at Shimonoseki how capable it is of magnanimity. The demand for the cession of the

whole island of Sakhalin was expected. That island in its entirety formerly belonged to Japan, and although, under pressure which it was then unable to resist, the Tokio Government first relinquished the northern half and ultimately ceded the southern half also to Russia. it has never ceased to regard the recovery of Sakhalin as geographically and strategically essential to the integrity and safety of the island empire. We may be certain that upon this condition Japan will insist. The exaction of the evacuation of Manchuria by Russia and of her recognition of Japan's protectorate over Corea might have been taken for granted. The transfer of Russia's lease of the tip of the Liaotung peninsula, comprising Port Arthur and Dalny, was likewise a matter of course. So also, is the cession to Japan of the Chinese Eastern Railway, running southward from Harbin to Port Arthur: What is surprising is Japan's willingness to permit Russia to retain the railway running from the Siberian frontier across northern Manchuria, through Harbin, to Vladivostok. The Tokio Government refrains, too, from requiring the surrender of that naval fortress, or even its neutralization. That Japan, reacquiring Sakhalin, should desire a grant of fishing rights in the waters of the Siberian littoral northward from Vladivostok is natural enough. The demand for the relinquishment to Japan of the Russian warships interned in neutral ports was also expected, and so was the claim, based on the desire to avert another contest at no distant date, that Russia's naval strength in Far Eastern waters should be limited.

· It will, in fine, be noticed that Japan asks for not a square inch of soil to which Russia has any just title, for well informed and high minded Russians must themselves be ashamed of the circumstances under which they gained the island of Sakhalin. By allowing Russia to retain the railway from Harbin to Vladivostok the Japanese practically permit her to keep a foothold in northern Manchuria. By abstaining from naming any definite sum by way of reimbursement for her outlay, Japan leaves the door wide open to compromise and concession. To disinterested onlookers these terms will seem, as we have said, by no means harsh, but, on the whole, reasonable and moderate.

A Born Orator in Manila.

Secretary TAFT displayed his profound knowledge of human nature when he invited the Hon. BOURKE COCKRAN to join the personally conducted party on its journey to the Philippines. Mr. TAPT doubly riveted his reputation for astuteness when he procured an opportunity for Mr. COCKRAN to exercise his eloquence at Manila on the subject of

our relation to the Filipinos. They who understand the Cockranian psychology know that whatever may have been the previous utterances of the facile orator it was impossible for him under those skies and amid those surroundings to speak otherwise than thus at the Archbishop's banquet hight before last at Manila:

" He said that the United States were Gop's instrument in shaping the prosperity of the Philippines. For the first time in history a country had been annexed for its own benefit instead of for the benefit of the country annexing it. Continuing he said: 'We are blazing unparalleled paths and are subjected to the most rigid scrutiny. I feel the most profound confidence in the success of American destiny in the Philippines. I am opposed to annexation. Nevertheless, I shall earnestly study and assist in the unselfish exploitation and development of the islands under President ROOSEVELT and Secretary TAFT."

The magnitude of Secretary TAFT's achievement may be measured best by a comparison of the foregoing sentiments with the subjoined passage from the Hon. BOURKE COCKRAN'S speech at the anti-imperialist meeting in Boston on Feb. 23, 1900:

For myself, I would rather be a trailor with EDMUNDS and BOUTWELL and REED and SERRMAN and Hoan than a patriot with Hanna or Longs or McKINLEY. For this Government to exercise power over anybody independently of the Constitution is to establish a system capable of becoming the most absolute despotism conceivable. Unless the limitations of the Constitution apply to officers of the Government there are no limitations on them whatever. When the President undertakes to govern without the sanction of the Constitution of course be governs without a shadow of moral right. His uthority would depend purely on force, and an authority resting on force must.

be maintained by force. The utilmate source of his authority will be the army, but his control of the army depends on the Constitution. If the Constitution does not apply to these islands, then he has no right to issue an order to the officer commanding there. If the Constitution gets into the islands at all it must get there entire."

Thus we see that what may seem at one time and place to a born orator and constitutional expounder the most absolute despotism may become at another time and place, under the genial influence of travel, pleasurable associations and the magnetism that exudes from Mr. TAFT as a personal conductor, nothing less than a Divine instrumentality sha-

ping the destinies of the Filipinos. Of the four Democratic Senators and seven Democratic Representatives who form not the least interesting section of Secretary TAFT's remarkable party of proteges and pupils the Hon. BOURKE COCKRAN is undoubtedly the most eloquent. We do not know what it will cost the Philippine Government to have him visit that satrapy, but we are sure that whatever it costs the investment is a good one.

Snarers of the Devil Wagon, When anything is "doing" it is pretty sure to be "doing" in the West. For the moment we stop to admire the varied perseverance with which constables and headmen in the Illinois "north shore" villages block or pursue the far-darting automobilist. We say "far-darting" because that is a classical epithet; and we have long felt that if HECTOR had only had a machine of sufficient horsepower he could have ridden down the well greaved Acheans and all their chariots and sent swift footed ACHILLES to the hospital early in the day. As a matter of fact it's usually the slow "bubble" that pays the fine, suffering vicariously for the record eating of the fardarters that elude the police. And now

to business. In Evanston the police have the agreeable habit of shooting at the tires. Only last Sunday the chief of police of that capital of intellect "issued a statement" to the effect that he "would order his men to shoot not only at tires but at occupants of automobiles if necessary to bring them to a halt." The accurate marksmanship of policemen would make the execution of such an order interesting to the vicinage. Some humane spirits in Evanston thought that women automobilists ought to be spared, and that at least preliminary blank cartridges should be fired across the bows of chugchugs. Should these refuse to heave to or come to anchor real shots could be fired. Finally, however, public sentiment was aroused by the narrow escape of two or three professors. The Evanston chief of police has now forbidden his sharpshooter squad to practise with fire-

arms on automobile parties. Glencoe has the "bump the bumps" treatment for visiting "autoists." In this account of the Wilmette method perhaps some allowance should be made for the flashing poetic genius of the Occident:

"Two courses have been measured off, it is said. and two policemen are to be stationed at each end. When a scorcher exceeds the limit, one officer will signal his partner that a victim has arrived. The other will walk into the road and wave his hand as a command to stop. If the command is ignored and the chauffeur turns on more power, out from ambush will whirl the engine and the chauffeur and the other occupants of the car will be deluged by a stream from a fire hose. This unique and pleasant method of enforcing the ordinance will. it is thought, prove most effective."

Doubtless water as a remedy for scorching is unique and pleasant, but our heart goes out to Mayor Jones of Winnetka. He is still more "unique"if the English language can stand the strain of such a phrase—and he is decidedly more pleasant, urbane and natural. He uses moral sussion. He doesn't look upon the men, women and children in the swift rolling whiz carts as criminal and enemies to be received with force and arms. He argues that they have human traits, even if they ride on a monster and a devil. He stations policemen at the boundary line on the roads leading into the village. Whenever an "auto" crosses the line the policeman bows low and hands to the driver or throws into the machine a card bearing the inscription "Welcome to Winnetka!" Treat 'em well and they'll treat you well, thinks the Mayor. If they must run over somebody they'll wait till they get out of Winnetka.

This may be an idyll, a romantic fiction. Nobody has to believe it, and we believe because we like to. Keep your eve on the Hon. ARTHUR B. JONES of Winnetka. The automobile vote is not to be sneezed at.

A Specimen of Many Protests. This letter in its general sentiment is a specimen of many letters which are sent to us:

" TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We should deport all anarchists and scum. " In addition to this, all Jews and Guineas.

"We want decent additions only to this com monwealth. This is no country for riotous strikers. ummers and loafers. JAMAICA, Aug. 10. Who are "scum"? In his time Dr.

JOHNSON called our population generally "scum"-that is, he said Americans were transported criminals who ought to be satisfied with any sort of treatment. meted out to them by England, short of When the great Irish immigration

began in the middle of the last century it

was called "scum" by a large American

political party, which made a good deal

of an uproar for a short period; yet from those immigrants have come much of the best citizenship of this country. Anarchists are already excluded. The Immigration act of 1903 enumerates among the aliens excluded from admission "anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, or of all government or all forms of law, or the assassi-

nation of public officials." There is, however, a great deal of practical anarchy already here which would resent the designation that properly belongs to it, and there is a school of theoretical anarchists which is as peaceful as a Quaker meeting and does not advocate the overthrow of anything its sources of supply are irregular, often connot advocate the overthrow of anything its purveyer motion, not always of repute.

by "force or violence." It relies wholly

on persuasive talk. We agree with Mr. VAN DERWENT. however, that "this is no country for riotous strikers, bummers and loafers."

N. B. Bubb, one of Williamsport's prominent and popular citizens, was registered in Philadelphia yesterday.—Philadelphia Record.

By what secret, dark and midnight practises; what bargains and betrayals or even briberies, it may be; by what sinister alliances, by what falsification and frustration of the people's will, was the Mon. NAPOLEON BONAPARTE BUBB, the Republican candidate for Mayor of Williamsport, beaten at the polls last February? One thing is certain, Bubb, crushed to earth, will rise

An article in the Medical Record recom

nends work as a therapeutic agent, especially in nervous diseases. "If one's in-terest is aroused even to a slight degree," says the writer, " continuance of work will develop a desire for occupation." Occupation is one thing; work is a very different thing. Properly defined, "work" is something you have to do; whereas "occupation" is something that occupies your time an thoughts agreeably so long as you choose and no longer. Was ADAM un-healthy before the Fall? Occupation is distinctly healthful. There are constitutions and temperaments too delicate for work. There are sons of rest who take high but perfectly tenable moral ground in this matter. They say that work is a sin, or at least the result and memorial of sin. An evil tree must bring forth evil fruit. Therefore work is to be shunned.

Governor Hoch of Kansas weeps because he has to come East to see the Kansas sprinkled with champagne, a drink supposed to be unknown in the Sunflower clime, where "white mule" is the wine of the country. The Governor will not start for Camden without casting one longing, lingering look behind:

"A good many people would no doubt like to make this trip to the East, but to me it is an unmitigated nuisance. I am tired of this pomp and parade, and I would like to get a real rest: to go out in the woods, where I can take off my coat and be

These Arcadian sentiments are meant for home consumption; and as to pomp and parade, the Governor should remember the downtrodden Kansas farmers in their ten thousand dollar touring cars. No Constitution, statute, law or by-law compels him to keep his coat on in the East or anywhere else, and he can "attend" the launch in his shirt sleeves if he chooses. Still, so many Governors are playing to the galleries nowadays that Mr. Hock's little performances are strictly in the line of his profession.

Destruction of the Adirondack Forests.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: A few days age I journeyed from Montreal to New York through Maione, Paul Smith's, Saranac and via Utica, and was surprised to notice what was being done in the Adirondack woods in the way of cutting down the timber in those forests.

I remember the fight THE SUN made some years

ago against this work, but in many places along the railroad I saw large sawmills in full operation. sawing trees into lumber for market. Streams were filled with logs, great piles of lumber were stacked up in yards and trains of cars on stdings were loaded with lumber all ready for transportation. I had never traveled over this route before, but my surprise was made acute from the fact that I had been led to believe that these forests were not being devastated in this manner.

The scenery of the section is grand. The train skirted almost innumerable beautiful lakes and is appeared to be the work of ruthless and inexorable mills were in most cases large and the piles of lumber stored there demonstrated that vast tracts property, but if the former the State authorities should be made wise without delay and a stop put to it at once.

NEWBURGE. NEW YORK, Aug. 11.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My advice to a "Plumber's Helper" approaching his first vote is to heed the words and follow the example of Jesus Christ. Jesus cast out the money changers from the temple; and His mantle rests heavily the shoulders of every voter who comes to the polls. Politics imposes on us our most sacred obligation, and moral and religious influences alone can purify the State.

Let the churches take up the crusade against corrupt political practises. Let the pulpits of all the churches preach politics pure and undefiled. Let the resting place of the ark of the covenant of our political rights and liberties be in the churches. and not in the saloons. Let us turn every church and schoolhouse in our land into a clubhouse for the cleansing and reformation of political and civic

The present political problem is one which would have been worthy of the consideration of the Church at any period of its existence; yet now too frequently its fold evildoers, because of the exalted places which their wrongdoing has secured for them.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Among many reports made by the Canadian manufacturers I quote from one reprinted at length in the Canadian Garette. This merchant says: "We have been he marvelous enterprise of the American manufacturer, which was downing the effete Britisher every time. But we must discount this talk. After going through many of the leading mills and factories of the Midlands and Yorkshire, we see that England has a tremendous career in front of her I never saw such well equipped mills as those we went through."

went through."

This is only one little straw, but it indicates the way the wind is blowing at present. There are many who urge that we have only to alt down; that Canada must come to us. After a long tour there feel sure that we shall need to make every effor Trade may be satisfactory now, but we must be ggressive and pay as much attention to needs n our border as we do to get a share of Abyssinian trade of questionable volume. F. C. MARTENS. NEW YORK, Aug. 9.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Let Nature Student study closer. His woodtlek was a snap bur, of which there are several kinds. One is a big gray, an inch long, with great spectral mock eyes on his helmet. Another kind, probably the one he celebrates, is brown and much smaller. The snap s an effort to release itself from a perilous situa tion, and the click is the impact of the parts of a hinge which joins head and thorax. Sometimes o violent is this effort that it lifts the snapper up bodily and projects him several inches into space. The "kick" of the spider was the fastening of her viscous thread to her victim so that it might not escape. Having secured it and tired it out, she could suck his juices at leisure.

The real woodtick, called the deathwatch by

the superstitious, is a little gray, crabshaped critter. His tick, very much like that of a watch, is supposed to be the call of the lover for his mis-BROOKLYN, Aug. 10. Junk.

From a decision by Mr. Justice MacLean.
Dignified or classified or magnified by any names,
the business * was dealing in junk, effects nondescript, saving the truism "junk is junk," aptly to be known (were the term translatitive) as articles of occasion, more multifarious than the merchandise of a department store, but a business conducted very differently in ways many. Un-marketed junk is not closed out with the sesson. Much of it goes to the junkman's place, because else it can go no whither, save to the waste gath-erer, whose dumps are not a despised provision. Its distinction indicates that it is unmarketable and only salable upon sporadic call at an adventi-tious price fixed at what it will fetch on confront-ing the customer. Not manufactured to meet prosed market, it is largely remains of the wor out and cast off, comes (professedly) from lack of use, clearance, substitution of new and im-proved for the worse for wear and the obsolete, A STORY OF SATIETY.

One Truthful American in the Presence of the Marvels of Ecclesiastical Art. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 1 re late a certain experience, as I recorded it at the time, with some unavoidable latitude in exactness of memory, in the hope that some one among your learned readers will volunteer a little enlighten nent for four persons therein concerned.

Having entered the precincts of the abbey

ruins-Melrose Abbey, Scotland, it was-shortly after breakfast, and taken a cursory survey of the wealth of exquisitely sculptured canopies, grotesque gargoyles and other fine carving which adorns their exterior, we had entered the south portal and were examining leisurely some superb Early English piers in the south transept, when it occurred to us that we had omitted to procure the usual official pamphlet guide at the gate. But we decided that we could perhaps get along without the rapturous and superlative adjectives with which these penny classics often overflow. Now, it chanced that a few paces to our left the sacristan was conducting through the church ruins a party composed of an elderly lady and apparently her three daughters, and the father, who followed somewhat in the rear.

The feminine portion of the family were

all eyes and ears, and seemed to await the words of their gray haired oracle with the keenest delight, but the father suiked along like a plumber working overtime. He kept shifting from hand to mouth an unlit cigar glancing with an injured air at the ecclesias tical walls about him, as though a long list of previous experiences with their like had stamped upon his mind the mandate, "No smoking." Upon hearing our casual ex-pressions of indifference as to a guide book. he plucked up ear at once and hung upon our decision with something of that forlorn and downcast hope, I think, with which the Prisoner of Chillon must have harkened for the voices of his brothers. But when he heard contents, to use a fresh metaphor, he just

and landed in our pasture.

"Never mind, young men," says he, "about a guide. This is my twenty-seventh cathedrat, gone most through the whole blame list. Been here two days. I can give you list. Been here two days. I can give you just as good as print." And, taking C. good-

naturedly by the arm, he began:
"We shall now devote some little time to hand clasping a spray of flowers, which adorns the corbel before us. Of this like-ness Lord Ancientetones has thus written: Were it cut off and placed among the Elgin Marbles it would be kissed by the cognoscenti as one of the finest of them all,' while Sir Mortimer Resdalot Mustytome, nephew of the Duke of Tipplemuch, the third cousin on the paternal side to Lady Chaseabout of Popincourt Hall, declares that it would pu emale deity in Grecian mythology. Gabriel Identified the control of the last century, discovered that if viewed from a distance of some twenty feet the fingers are clearly outlined, but that as one draws farther and farther off they gradually lose their definition, which fact has justified him in pronouncing this piece of carving the most perfect and marvelous creation of art in all Europe. most perfect and marvelous creation of in all Europe.
"During the last 200 years there has been this whose hand this

in all Europe.

"During the last 200 years there has been much controversy as to whose hand this likeness represents. Archeologists, sculptors, painters, bishops, archbishops and other ecclesiastical dignitaries, and also antiquaries from all parts of the globe, who have spent wearisome months in studying the miraculous carvings of this imposing edifice, have decided that it is the hand of the Virgin Mary; although there is an almost equally vast array of learned authority which claims it for the hand of St. Ann. But how shall we denounce and anathematize, writes Sir Joshua Solemnsides, M. C. Q. T., 'in terms of sufficient contempt the blasphemous utterances of the commonplace and vulgar American critic Nathan Crystal, who in 1722 affirmed that it was the hand of no particular person, saint or goddess, but just a female hand? Lord Gloomynave concurs heartily in the sentiments of Sir J., but at the same time charges the latter with an important mistake, adducing proof that the flagifious utterance referred to was made in 1723 instead of 1722, and devotes three exhaustive chapters thereon in his learned 'Disquisition on important Truths and Errors in the Modern Conception of Ecclesiastical Architecture."

"Quick, dad, please," cried one of the daughters, coaxingly, holding up her pencil, "I have broken my point and we are just to begin on the east transept."

"Oh, Lucretla, Lucretia!" interposed the mother; "don't you know they never have east transept.? Do study your notes."

And the father, elaculating something midway between a snort and a sigh, hastened to fulfil his daughter's behest. Straightway returning, he resumed, replacing his penknife somewhere in his broad expanse of protruding waistoost:

"But, seriously, my young gentlemen, I

returning, he resumed replacing his penknife somewhere in his broad expanse of protruding waistcoat:

"But, seriously, my young gentlemen, I am weary and disgusted with the whole matter of ancient religious buildings. It's all exaggeration and hot air over something that ain't worth one tenth what it's cracked up to be, be added, glowing with the sudden elation of delivering himself of a rankling conviction. "Yes, sir, it is always the same story—'the sculpture can hardly be conceived to have been executed by mortal hands,' the worn out, shabby and dismal glass 'transcends the dreams of the modern alchemist,' the altar candlesticks 'rise like solemn obelisks toward the misty clerestory,' the music 'is comparable only to celestial airs,' and the dank, dungeonlike crypts 'overawe the beholder with their unsurpassable groining.' Every little while there is a sudden influx into these bare, cold buildings of tourists in little bands, and often they rush at this or that object, even if merely a zigzag pattern on a column or a noiseless and handless tombstone image, like chickens after corn; and you catch more guide book infection such as this issuing from various gloomy quarters: Totally bewildered by its awful grandeur; gaze, rejoice, revel in every expression of admiration and delight; positively without an equal in the world; ineffably subdued and mellow tone of antiquity; descend again to earth.' They enter graveyards like Rosinante a clover patch, gaze at ugly old lights as if they were signals from Mars, and fook about musty side chapels as though here were afforded glimpses into eternity.

Our party numbered about a dozen most

as though here were afforded glimpses into eternity.

"Our party numbered about a dozen most of the time, and each one, 'cept me, swore hy some different authority on cathedrals. At one place, Lincoln, I believe it was, we had to climb a high hill at night and gaze at the building for almost an hour in the moonlight, because some fool Corio stood gazing in the same spot from sunset till dawn. On another occasion counsel was taken for a week as to whether a certain abbey had better be approached for the first time from the west or south; and at last, before we could see the thing, there was another momentous matter to be decided, for one said it was at X street and another at Y street that we were all to lose our breath for ten seconds in rapt wonderment. And after ransacking four or five volumes right on the sidewalk, the dreadful discovery was made that this respiratory suspension should have taken place at York Minster.

"I tell you gentlemen." he continued.

glandiscovery was made that this respiratory suspension should have taken place at York Minster.

"I tell you, kentlemen," he continued, glancing good natured defiance at his "permanent conscience," while her three daughters, listening with half averted ear, gave back at father repeated looks of affectionate filial rebuke, "I tell you, by Saint David, Iam so sick of flying buttresses, floristed corbels, and perpendicular tracery that I shy at an ordinary stone hitching post and blink whenever I pass under a lintel, for fear they'll turn into examples of Norman or Contic or some such rot; and I am so stuffed full of scriptoriums, piscins, jeweled mitres and frayed antependiums, not to mention Clstercians, Franciscans, Benedictines and Carthuslans, that I feel as if I had eaten six fat monks, and a tough old bishop to boot!"

Just here dad's penknife was again suddenly in requisition, for this time Patricta needed a fresh point. And we, hoping that our non-attendance for the next philipple would signify that this last eloquent outburst had been regarded as of the nature of a peroration or grand finale, became quietly absorbed in examining an inscription on a tomb around the corner: "Orate pro Anima frat. Petrl Aerarii." which is to say (is it not?): Pray for the soul of Brother Peter the treasurer.

It having been my fortune not long

irat. Petri Aerarii. Which is to say (is it not?): Pray for the soul of Brother Peter the treasurer.

It having been my fortune not long after the foregoing incident to meet and become accusanted with the ladies of this touring quintet, they have since communicated to me the concern they feel over "father's" attitude toward these matters, and inquired if I did not know of some system or method of inductive training by which they might effect upon him a thorough conversion, inasmuch, they add, as they contemplate a few months hence a studious visit to all the rulned monasteries of France and Italy. And being in no way able to help them out of their difficulty myself, I make this appeal in their behalf.

Petersorough, England, July 30.

The Unexpected in History.

From the Denver Post.

During Cleveland's last administration if son seer had described the scene in Oyster Bay he day were to announce that in the year 1913 President Jerome of America would conclude a treaty to inove the entire Dutch nation to Alaska and notify Germany that the removal would be protected by the United States Sect.

THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD. The Figures as Revised by Our Office of

Naval Intelligence. The United States office of Naval Intelligence has revised its figures of the navies of the world to June 1 of this year, including all changes to that date caused by the Russo-Japanese war. By total completed tonnage

of each navy the record is:		Tons.
Great Britain		
France		. 603.721
Germany		
United States		. 316.523
Italy		. 264.510
Japan		. 262.661
Russis		
By battleships of the first class	the ra	nking is:
N	umber.	Tonnage.
Great Britain	61	682,200
France	10	212,583
Germany	16	178,575
Italy	13	163,814
United States	13	187,829
Russia	7	82,800
Japan		70.516
Japan	•	10,010

By armored cruisers the order is: Great Britain 20 rance.... Italy By cruisers above 6,000 tons: Great Britain..... 21 By cruisers of 8,000 to 6,000 tons Great Britain..... 50 France..... United States 1

Japan.....Germany.... By cruisers of 1,000 to 8,000 tons: Great Britain 56 Russia By torpedo boats:

Germany 100

 Russia
 82

 Japan
 81

 United States
 27

 By torpedo boat destroyers: Russia..... 83
 Germany.
 87

 France.
 81

 Great Britain.
 26
 By submarines:

Germany..... 1 By coast defense vessels: France...... 17 Japan.... Italy..... A combination of the navies of Great Britain, France and the United States, leaving out the coast defense vessels, would have the following strength:

Battleships, first class 83 444,900 Combined total strength \$19 2.844.962 Such a combination could dictate the world's

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRES. An Engineer on the Costly Negligence as to the Matter in This Country.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editorial of to-day on "The Italian Fire Con-gress" is interesting reading. The statement of the Consul at Milan apropos of this coming congress, that "the pre-vention of fires is looked upon in Europe much as the extinction of fires is regarded in America," is born of a correct under-standing of the differences in the attitude toward this problem of fire waste as found in Europe and in America. It is not careless, as you suggest, for the fact has been known

by the fire protection engineers of this country for some time. It is true that "we shut our stable doors after the horse has escaped, in contrast to the European method of precaution." There are, of course, some notable exceptions, but

on the whole it is true, too true.

The problem here is handled at the wrong end. We are loath to admit all this, and instead brag about our fire departments and send them over to do crack stunts in the Old World. They astonish the natives, but those same natives don't seem to need the education very badly. In some places in Europe it is criminal negligence to have a fire. It is often the case here, but the law does not

Is it any credit to us that we have the best fire fighting forces of the world? have we as a new country profited by the confiagraand are we profiting as we should by the experiences of recent years in our own country? The true and unbiased answer would

be Not We are slowly becoming educated, but not at the hands of those from whom we the municipal governments of our communi-ties. The lack of consideration of the fre-waste problem in our municipalities is de-waste problem. would naturally expect the teaching, namely would naturally expect the teaching, namely, the municipal governments of our communities. The lack of consideration of the fire waste problem in our municipalities is deplorable. As a country we are very deficient in laws regulating construction of buildings, fire protection, hydraulics, &c.

New York and Boston stand preeminent among American cities in the regulation of building construction, followed by Philadelphia and Chicago. New York has more "fireproof" buildings than all the rest of the country put together. Probably more in the line of private fire protection has been done in Boston than anywhere else in the country. Boston profited well by her contiagration disaster of years ago.

With the disastrous experiences of recent years fresh in our minds, can it be said that a comparison between the methods of Europe and of America is an "unnecessary reference"? We are much too self-complacent about it. In the editorial on "The Hoboken Fire," immediately above the one in question, you apity said that "the wooden terminal station is a relic of cruder days, and existing specimens of it should be replaced by modern edifices of guaranteed fireproof construction." We have altogether too many "relics of cruder days," that burn up enough hard cash each year to pay many war indemnities. Not only are these old "relics" tolerated, but new buildings not a whit better are being put up to-day.

It is certainly a matter of very serious concern, this complacency of ours in regard to the annual fire waste.

All of these statements are facts and admit of no argument.

Auburndale, Mass., Aug. 9.

IRA GOULD HOAGLAND.

AUBURNDALE, Mass., Aug. 9. Police Brutality and Police Courage. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Magistrate Pool merits the commendation of this community for his handling of the recent case of police bru-

I am no champion of the negro, or of any other class in our heterogeneous make-up, but I am an admirer of our police force as a whole, and as such I firmly believe in the severest punishment for my abuse of the precious trust reposed in its mem

bers.

In striking contrast to this deplorable incident is the case of Officer George Frye, who is said to have incurred the deadly enmity of a gang of toughs through the fearless performance of his duty. It is in work of this kind that our policemen shine, and the conduct of Patrolman Frye entitles him to the praise of every reputable citizen.

Doubtless if our police force could have its way these disgraceful gangs could not exist, but, incredible as it may seem, there is a hampering incredible as it may seem, there is a hampering incredible as it may seem, there is a hampering in fluence that it is the duty of all of us to stamp out be with the tremendous power we possess at the polls.

THE NEGRO AT THE SOUTH. The Whites His Best Friends and His

and the same than a market with the same that the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and

Interests Safe in Their Hands. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am of Northern parentage and education, reared in an intensely anti-slavery home, but only escaped naming a Southern State as my birthplace through the accident of the civil war that drove my parents from their adopted State. For some years by travel and prolonged residence I have had opportunity to study the South and its special problems, and I am convinced that the best friend the negro and immediately after the war. Even yet, after all the mistakes and blunders, and with all the cruelties created and perpetuated by misunderstandings and malice, the best friend of that hapless race is still the Southern

white man.

I am not forgetting the devotion of the anti-slavery advocates: nor have I over-looked the grave events that have disgraced civilization in the South so often. The fact remains that no other man so understands

civilization in the South so often. The fact remains that no other man so understands the negro, will be so patient with him and at bottom have half the affection for him that the Southern man has.

Few people of Northern birth and training ever wholy set over the sense of physical regulsion for the black man. I see the contrast in my own family. My mother, an uncompromising abolitionist, one of those women who would have given heart's blood to free the slaves, has never got over a distinct dislike for the presence of a negro in any capacity. My children, born in sundry places and likewise educated here and there, never able to remember when they saw a colored face first used to coaxing goodles from many a coal black cook, never feel the black face more repulsive than the white, though entertaining "shocking" ideas as to the proper place of the negro in society. The South has an affection for the black man that the North with all its demands for justice to him never can feel.

If at the close of the war the nation had left the Bouth, black and white, to work out and settle the relation of the two races, the question of suffrage included, simply standing by as umprien in the adjustment of interests, not only would there have been and have continued to this day a more cordial and helpful relation between the two races, but violence would have been almost unknown: the negro would have been almost unknown the negro should have been almost unknown the negro should have been almost unknown the negro should be lynched in my tewn.

May I add one word more? I have seen much of the treatment of the negro in the So

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.

YELLOW FEVER INFECTION.

Doubt of Its Being Carried by the Stegemyla Pasciata Alone.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: In your paper of Monday, Aug. 7, in an article headed "Dies Here of Colon Fever," you say: "Dr. Doty talked yesterday about the yellow fever mosquito, which has never been found north of Virginia."

If the above be true, will the doctor please throw some light on the causes of the fol-lowing epidemics of yellow fever "north of Virginia": Portsmouth, N. H., in 1798 and 1803; Boston, Mass. in 1668, 1798, 1798, 1802, 1819, 1838; Providence, R. I., in 1794, 1795, 1797, 1800, 1808; New London, Conn., in 1796, 1798; New York city, in 1703, 1748, 1745,

in 1785, 1785; New York city, in 1702, 1748, 1745, 1760, 1791, 1790, 1791, 1790, 1790, 1990, 1818, 1822, 1848, 1858, 1854, 1856 and 1870 (the last, on Governors Island, directly traced to bedding thrown from an infected ship at Atlantic Docks. Brooklyn. N. T.); Philadelphia. Pa., in 1899, 1741, 1747, 1762, 1783, 1794, 1794, 1879, 1805, 1819, 1820, 1823, 1870. (See "Report on the Etiology and Prevention of Yellow Yever," Sternberg, from Government Printing Office, 1890,)

Fever." Sternberg, from Government Printing Office, 1880.)

No one undertakes to deny that the Stegomaria facciala can and does convey infection, but there are grave doubts in the minds of many, both of the profession and laity, as to its being the only means. Until it shall be proved, by thorough demonstration, that fleas, bedbugs, flies or any of the 600 known varieties of meaguitoes, or gnats, or other pests a-wing or a-foot cannot do so, the verdict must be, "Not proven."

The following extracts from standard medical works may be of interest at this time:

"Twentieth Century Practise," volume XIII., page 883: The infection is seldom derived from patients direct, but is easily contracted from fomites, in which it may be preserved a long time.

Same, volume XX., page 408, tells of an epidemic at Key West which was traced to infected bedding brought from Havana by a woman. Note the fact that there was no case to infect the mes-

define as Ney Trom Havana by a woman. Note bedding brought from Havana by a woman. Note the fact that there was no case to infect the mosquito and that the first case was long after the usual time of incubation.

"System of Medicine," Pepper, volume I., page 641: These propositions are indisputably true. If the yellow fever fomities are hermetically enclosed in situations protected from cold or other agents which are destructive to their infection, its vitality may be preserved for an undetermined length of time, and its toxic qualities again made manifest when unacclimated persons are exposed to it.

manifest when unacclimated persons are exposed to it.

On the same and the following page an account is given by Dr. Shannon of Ocean Springs, Miss., of infection from hair cut from the head of a person who died Oct. 14, 1883, which was sealed up on that date and not opened until Nov. 14, 1883, and after the family had moved from Ocean Springs to a place where it was known that there was no infection. The two ladies who opened the envelope and handled its contents were the only ones attacked. Their cases were fatal. The absence of previous infection and the lateness of the season are against the mosquito theory in these cases.

The conclusion of the Reed commission as to the infection carried by the Stegomyia facciata is incontestable. But as to its being the only means is open to grave doubt.

A DOUBTING THOMAS.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 10.

What Is Read at the British Museum. From the London Globe.

In the reading room of the British Museum the desks are crowded with students all day long, and in addition to the books of reference, some twenty thousand in number, which fill the open shelves of the room, from three to four thousand volumes are given out every day. Theology in a wide sense, including the Bible, Biblical literature, Church history, and works on the religious rites and cere-monies of all races and creeds, is easily at the head of the list, with about three hundred volume Topography comes next, with about twenty fewer, books on English topography to another quarter the other half being for the rest of the world. His-tory and biography come next, English history being mostly in demand, and books on France and the French provinces second. Essays, criticism and miscellaneous literature take the fourth place, and are followed by fiction—not less than five years old-moral philosophy, poetry and the economy, and so on down to politics, mathematic

and chemistry, which have about forty volumes apiece, and lastly works on naval and military

subjects, which seldom have more than three or

four volumes each. It is a curious list, and throws a useful light on the sort of studies taken up by

the readers in the museum. "Mongrel" Florida Passionately Defended. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I happen to Kentucky, among the hottest of the old Conederates in the Union, have become-in spirit a Southerner, and I entirely agree with James K. Bristol in saying that the miserable attempt at slurring Florida by calling her "mongrel" reflect on the calumniator. As he rightly says, "the United States is 'mongrel' to the bone," and how does she now stand in the estimation of the world? Florida now stands, in spite of those slurs, the beauty spot of the United States, sought more and more each year by the "effete" of all parts of the world, as evidenced by "Southerner's" own asser-tion that it is "the home" of different peoples. It is proud of its cosmopolitanism and will flourish when the lasy "watch-the-train" "Southerners" are rotting in their graves. Florida treats the pigger as he should be treated—if anything, too

lently and well. ENTERPRISE, Aug. 9. Churchgoer, Therefore No Heathen.

From the Philadelphia Press. Nor was Franklin a "heathen," as TRE SUN ays. He went to Christ Church. His pew is here yet. His personal creed had room for Christianity and much else. A "heathen" he was

To Captain Clark of the Oregon fere's a nation's love for you; love and big hand shake for you. Captain of the Oregon, greyhound of the sea!

Tree!

Duty lit the path for you, glory trailed the wake Take a long shore leave with us every port is

JOHN JEROME ROOMET.